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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

A man discloses his own measure by the questions he asks.

A Great Republican Shows Philadelphia the Way

IT WAS Elihu Root, statesman and patriot, who denounced the Republican Organization in Philadelphia as a criminal conspiracy masquerading under the name of Republicanism.

It has fallen to Elihu Root to make many stable contributions to good government.

In one historic occasion, when it seemed all the rank of demagogues might be needed to the Governorship of New York, Elihu Root who assured his defeat.

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themselves. There is the primary fault, the first and terrible failure. They have not had to fight for liberty as their ancestors did. They take it for granted and are easy in the use of it. Yet a whole people cannot be indicted; they must be educated, even educate themselves to perform the duties of citizenship intelligently and fearlessly.

There is mystery now not in the purpose of the bosses, which is to get the maximum power into their hands, but as to their particular method of doing it at this time. There is doubt as to whether they will fight together for the spoils or fight each other for them. But there need be no mystery as to the purpose of Philadelphia. The electorate has only to determine that it will select its own Mayor and its own Councils. So, we surmise, it intends to do. There need be no passion in the battle. There is a thing to be done, a thing that must be done if clean government is to survive.

Each citizen should be as careful of his vote as he is to lock his windows at night or to contribute taxes for the maintenance of a police force.

Register Tomorrow

THERE is nothing to be gained by postponement; there is everything to be gained by immediate action! The professionals are vigilant; they register at the first opportunity. The friends of honest government must be vigilant, too.

Register tomorrow. The next registration day you may be out of town, you may forget. Tomorrow you can take out insurance against neglect. Tomorrow you can make yourself a place in the fight for a better Philadelphia.

"There Ought to Be a Law"

THE wisdom of the ancients has very little appeal to the members of the Industrial Relations Commission. "Verily" they misquote the Book of Job, "we are the people; and wisdom shall die with us."

The wisdom of the ancients, by a strange freak of fate, did not die with them. They left it as the record of their experience that, in the words of Goethe, "The best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves."

The members of the commission are rather of the opinion that the best government is that which lets us interfere most with the lives of others.

In the mass of platitudes, accusations, partisan argument and recommendations which make up so much of the commission's reports, the conspicuous thing is the emphasis placed on law-making. "There ought to be a law!" sounds through every page. Laws to limit freedom and laws to force freedom on those who do not want it; laws to abolish poverty and laws to encourage home buying; good laws and bad laws; laws for everything from morals to the money market are covertly or openly suggested by this astounding commission. It was once suggested by Gilbert K. Chesterton that there would soon be a law forbidding a man to go out in the rain without his goloshes.

The frenzy for passing laws is one of the weaknesses of American character. Thousands of unnecessary, ineffective laws are passed each year. Is it any wonder that respect for law, which respects itself so little, should be wanting?

There is another bit of wisdom the commission might take to heart. It was spoken by John Selden in the seventeenth century, and mildly suggests that "they that govern the most make the least noise."

A Single Fare to Everywhere

THE ground covered in Director Taylor's annual account of his department is ground over which Philadelphians have traveled often and with weary feet. It has, however, its particular aptness now, when a better time in transit is assured Philadelphia.

The injustice, the arbitrary unfairness of the 8-cent exchange ticket will be ended before the new subway and elevated system begins to operate. "A single fare to everywhere" will be the slogan.

Driving in the Hypphen

COMING at a time when the nervous system of the country is feverishly sensitive, Miss Agnes Reppler's attack on "The Modest Immigrant" amounts almost to a political indiscretion. Religious prejudice, racial antagonism and national animosity are skillfully interwoven, and a malicious and deadly sneer looks out from the countenance of the Atlantic Monthly, disfiguring that most kindly and genteel of magazines.

If one could be in the least persuaded that Miss Reppler loves America there might be some excuse for this ill-considered, ill-tempered article. But what comes out is that Miss Reppler hates Germans, hates Jews, is mildly tolerant of Irishmen and Italians, and is possessed of the extraordinary idea that German and Jew, Magyar and Czech cannot be Americans. Sneering always, she insinuates that the foreign-born have to be paid to take baths. Live in Ghettos because they prefer Ghettos to palaces, and are in absolute domination of our body politic. She lumps the German-American agitation with the protest of Hebrews against reading the "Merchant of Venice," makes a farce of religious, mental and moral liberty, and in a desperate effort to assert true Americanism succeeds in defaming every principle upon which this country was founded.

Who are Miss Reppler's Americans? By what process did they spring up in a country of Indians? Are the descendants of the Pilgrims any more native than the descendants of the Forty-eighters? It may be doubted.

Reason for "Finds Pearl in Oyster" headline is now open.

Villa has promised to support the A B C peace plan. His bread is buttered on that side.

The Phils are going to crack under the same strain that cracked the Braves last year.

"Garden of Eden the prize of victory at the Dardanelles," says a headline. Wonder how the Serpent and the Kaiser would get along together.

Orville Wright says, "I am not averse to making money. But that is not what I am striving for." He will be known rather as a maker of history.

Michael O'Leary, V. C., who routed a German army corps (according to some stories), has been incorporated in a successor to "Tipperary." Just as the silence was growing sweet, foot

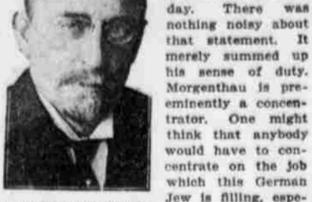
will not confer with sorrow

"ON THE JOB" AT THE GOLDEN HORN

Ambassador Morgenthau is a Man Trained in Business for Diplomacy—First Knew America as an "East Sider"

By ELLIS RANDALL

THE American Ambassador at Constantinople is right in the thick of things. "I am here on the job," reported Morgenthau, in characteristically simple fashion, when he arrived in Constantinople after his appointment as Ambassador, and he's "on the job" today.



HENRY MORGENTHAU.

There was nothing to be gained by postponement; there is everything to be gained by immediate action! The professionals are vigilant; they register at the first opportunity. The friends of honest government must be vigilant, too. Register tomorrow. The next registration day you may be out of town, you may forget. Tomorrow you can take out insurance against neglect. Tomorrow you can make yourself a place in the fight for a better Philadelphia.

The Habit of Concentration

An amusing side light is thrown upon the Ambassador's utter simplicity when formalities could be dispensed with. When his family arrived at Constantinople and it was necessary to put the embassy in shape, Mr. Morgenthau promptly shed his coat and set about hanging pictures in a thoroughly democratic manner. For the time being, his problem was a domestic one, his whole heart was in doing the work well and with freedom. Again, he was concentrating, and in just the same spirit he has already turned his mind to the more serious diplomatic problems that have arisen during his incumbency.

There have been many of these, yet the American people generally know little of them or the triumphs Mr. Morgenthau has won by tact, patience and his friendly way. As a friend has expressed it, "Henry Morgenthau has probably asked fewer questions of the State Department than any other man in our diplomatic service, and yet, has done his work well and anticipated the development of events."

The American Ambassador to Turkey is a man who combines charm of manner and personal magnetism with wonderful simplicity of character. He is generous and never bears a grudge, and is the first to offer an excuse for another man's shortcomings. But he is a man of courage, as his achievements in the difficult situation in Turkey abundantly prove. His gift of making friends is a personal characteristic which is of no little value in his present post.

Some one asked Mr. Morgenthau just before he sailed for Constantinople why he had accepted the Ambassadorship, and his answer is characteristic of the man: "It is a good thing to reach out for new experience in this busy and absorbing world of ours."

And when it was remarked that his new field of activity would be along seemingly far different lines from those of his past years, he declared that his business career had been essentially a diplomatic training, inasmuch as he had had to do with all sorts of men and conditions and had striven to give satisfaction and to maintain harmony or to effect an equitable adjustment of difficulties as they arose. Commonly, business is not looked upon as a school of diplomacy, but what Mr. Morgenthau has already accomplished in Turkey is proof of the correctness of his assertion.

Born in Germany

Henry Morgenthau was born in Mannheim, Germany, April 26, 1856. When he was 9 years old his family came to America. Henry's thirst for an education developed early. He went through the public schools while helping to support his mother and brothers and sisters. He taught night school while a student at the College of the City of New York, which he attended one year, then entering the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878. After practicing law for a number of years he went into the real estate business on a large scale. Some of his enterprises have notably contributed to the skyline of Lower Manhattan. He has been prominently identified with civic and religious work of various kinds, co-operating with Rabbi Wise in the establishment of a free synagogue.

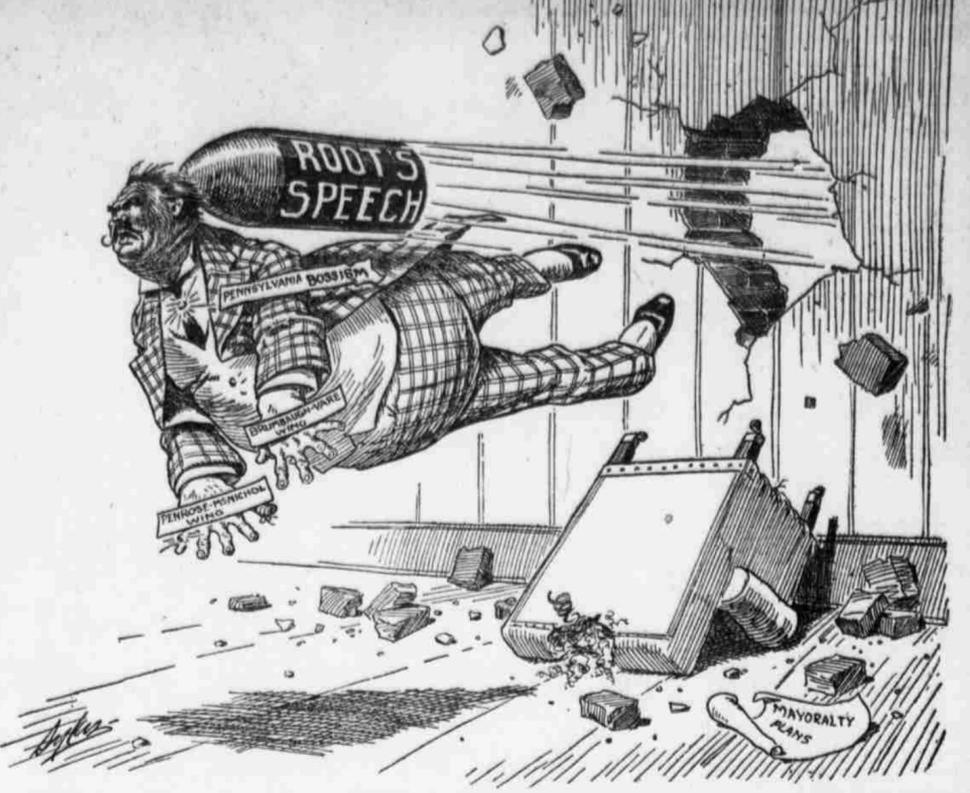
Mr. Morgenthau's appointment attracted attention abroad, and the Jewish Chronicle, of London, had this to say upon the subject: "It is symbolic of the absolute equality which the Government of the United States grants all its citizens, and it derives added interest from the fact that Mr. Morgenthau began his career in America as a boy immigrant." The very large Jewish interests bound up with the Ottoman Empire increased the importance of Mr. Morgenthau's selection, and American missionaries have had reasons for thankfulness that President Wilson chose as he did. Robert College conferred on him last spring the degree of doctor of laws.

Points the Way to Reform

He is exercising the same faculty in the Constitutional Convention when he is telling the delegates that the first step toward putting the control of the Government of New York in the hands of the people is the adoption of the short ballot and the concentration of executive power in the hands of the Governor and one or two other elected officers.

Whitney was a Democrat. Roosevelt's

"AIN'T HE GOT NO REGARD FOR HIS NEIGHBORS?"



ROOT'S DENUNCIATION OF BOSSES

An Epoch Marking Speech That May Make Him President, Though It Was Intended as the Moral Plea of a Man Whose Work is Done

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

praise is even higher, for he said that Root was the ablest man he had known in the Government service and the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country in any position on either side of the ocean in his time.

The career of the man is familiar. When he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, it was admitted before the convention assembled that he would be its president. He stood so far above every one else that there was no competition. What his fellow voters think of him was indicated when the American Bar Association at its recent meeting chose him as its president while he was absent attending to his duties in Albany.

His father, who was a professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, wanted him to become a teacher, and young Root did teach one year in the Rome Academy; but he preferred the law. When he was admitted to the bar he started to practice in New York city. He was one of the associate counsels in the defense of William M. Tweed, and suffered in reputation because of the ingenious skill which he showed in the conduct of his part of the case. He then associated himself with the reform wing of the Republican party—he was a Republican while holding a retainer from Tweed—and interested himself in local politics. Twelve years after he was admitted to the bar he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but, of course, was defeated in a Democratic city. This is the only elective office for which he ever ran, if we except his candidacy as a delegate to two Constitutional Conventions. His law business dealt largely with great corporations, and he regarded himself as a weak political candidate for that reason. But his close connection with great business enterprises accustomed him to dealing with large affairs.

When he succeeded Russell A. Alger as Secretary of War he found the War Department managed in an unbusiness-like way and the army suffering from dry rot. Under his administration the army was reorganized, the general staff was created and a law was passed increasing the efficiency of the militia. He drew the plans for the Government of Cuba and for the management of the Philippines. On his retirement from the Cabinet the foundations were laid for the expansion of the army into an efficient weapon of national defense.

He was the natural successor of John Hay in the State Department, and after an interval in the practice of the law he took up the work of that distinguished statesman and conducted it with such skill that he won international reputation. He made a tour of South America for the purpose of cultivating more friendly relations with the nations there, and he began that policy of intimacy which has been continued to this day. The Nobel peace prize was awarded to him for his work in behalf of peace, and his distinction had become so great that New York elected him to the Senate. And, as already indicated, he stepped from the Senate into the chair of the presiding officer of the convention which is revising the New York Constitution.

To return to the Albany speech, from which we started, its intense moral earnestness and its high patriotism distinguished it from every other speech thus far made in that convention. It produced a thrill in the hearts of its hearers, who, doubtless, while they respected the hope uttered in the closing sentences, a hope to go back to his birthplace in permanent retirement, registered a vow that they would do their utmost to prevent that hope from being fulfilled for the present.

VOTING FOR JUDGES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—When it comes to the selection of a Judge in the Common Pleas and other courts every voter should well consider each candidate, because the voter himself may come before him to obtain justice, and it behooves him to study most carefully the character of the man, his judicial qualifications, his disposition and unbiased tendencies. Every Judge placed upon the judicial bench who lacks in any particular the requisites to deal out to his fellow men his just rights, whatever the nature of the case may be, is surely a detriment to mankind and an obstacle to the well-being

those who seek to extricate themselves from an unfortunate step or an unjust accusation. Probably no candidate for a place on the bench of Common Pleas Court No. 2 is better qualified in so many ways than Evan B. Lewis. I am so familiar with this gentleman's ability, character and his conscientious deliberateness whenever he is required to pass judgment, and I am so impressed with the fact that if every voter should receive this information and charge his memory to cast his vote for Mr. Lewis he will have done his full duty to himself and to his fellow man. Elevate a man who is not controlled by political manipulators. W. D. M. Philadelphia, August 31.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

England cannot afford to count too confidently on the resentment by neutrals of the Triplic program; they resent England's conduct, too.—Springfield Republican.

The wide interest in the subject shows that the movement toward reform of State government methods is hardly less active than that looking to municipal reforms.—Terre Haute Star.

Industrial conditions in this district will soon be normal and with the approach of the holidays Birmingham will witness the greatest boom in all its history.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The "white list" encourages and stimulates to still better endeavor. There is no man but appreciates a bit of deserved praise now and then and will do his work all the better for having had it.—Boston Post.

A Japanese army fighting in Europe would be an almost unimaginable phenomenon. But the great upheaval has produced other phenomena scarcely less amazing. It is at least a possibility with which the Germans must reckon.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AMUSEMENTS

FORREST Twice Mats. 2:15 Beg. Next Sat. Evg. Thru after Evgs. 8:15

D. W. GRIFFITH'S THE BIRTH OF A NATION

18,000 People 3000 Horses World's Mightiest Spectacle SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW, 9 A. M.

WALNUT THEATRE REGULAR 8:30 SHOW FOR MATINEE, 10-50c. EVENING, 25-75c. TODAY AT 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:15

ROBERT EDESON SUPPORTED BY THE WALNUT PLAYERS IN "PINK FEATHERS" NEXT WEEK—EMMA DUNN in "GOVERNOR'S LADY"

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS Victor Morley & Co. MADE KING & TYLER BROOKS; DEIRDRE; LITA HARRY; QUEEN & MITCHELL; LOYALTY; BOSS; OTHER FEATURES.

OPENS Sat. Night "88 Degrees of Laughter" BROTHERS STAR REAR CAST: LITA HARRY; QUEEN & MITCHELL; LOYALTY; BOSS; OTHER FEATURES. ADELPHI THEATRE

PEOPLE'S New Season Sat. Evg., Sept. 4 Matinee Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. The Winning of Barbara Worth

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET Much-Discussed and Remarkable Feature THE SECRET ORCHARD

THE Stanley MARKET ST. ABOVE 10TH 11 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. HAZEL DAWN in "HEART OF JENNIFER" Symphony Orchestra and Soloists.

GARRICK FINAL Twice Daily—2:15 and 8:15 WEEK MATS. 25c. Children, 15c. NIGHTS 25c. 35c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. 1.25. 1.50. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 4.50. 5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50. 7.00. 7.50. 8.00. 8.50. 9.00. 9.50. 10.00. 10.50. 11.00. 11.50. 12.00. 12.50. 13.00. 13.50. 14.00. 14.50. 15.00. 15.50. 16.00. 16.50. 17.00. 17.50. 18.00. 18.50. 19.00. 19.50. 20.00. 20.50. 21.00. 21.50. 22.00. 22.50. 23.00. 23.50. 24.00. 24.50. 25.00. 25.50. 26.00. 26.50. 27.00. 27.50. 28.00. 28.50. 29.00. 29.50. 30.00. 30.50. 31.00. 31.50. 32.00. 32.50. 33.00. 33.50. 34.00. 34.50. 35.00. 35.50. 36.00. 36.50. 37.00. 37.50. 38.00. 38.50. 39.00. 39.50. 40.00. 40.50. 41.00. 41.50. 42.00. 42.50. 43.00. 43.50. 44.00. 44.50. 45.00. 45.50. 46.00. 46.50. 47.00. 47.50. 48.00. 48.50. 49.00. 49.50. 50.00. 50.50. 51.00. 51.50. 52.00. 52.50. 53.00. 53.50. 54.00. 54.50. 55.00. 55.50. 56.00. 56.50. 57.00. 57.50. 58.00. 58.50. 59.00. 59.50. 60.00. 60.50. 61.00. 61.50. 62.00. 62.50. 63.00. 63.50. 64.00. 64.50. 65.00. 65.50. 66.00. 66.50. 67.00. 67.50. 68.00. 68.50. 69.00. 69.50. 70.00. 70.50. 71.00. 71.50. 72.00. 72.50. 73.00. 73.50. 74.00. 74.50. 75.00. 75.50. 76.00. 76.50. 77.00. 77.50. 78.00. 78.50. 79.00. 79.50. 80.00. 80.50. 81.00. 81.50. 82.00. 82.50. 83.00. 83.50. 84.00. 84.50. 85.00. 85.50. 86.00. 86.50. 87.00. 87.50. 88.00. 88.50. 89.00. 89.50. 90.00. 90.50. 91.00. 91.50. 92.00. 92.50. 93.00. 93.50. 94.00. 94.50. 95.00. 95.50. 96.00. 96.50. 97.00. 97.50. 98.00. 98.50. 99.00. 99.50. 100.00. 100.50. 101.00. 101.50. 102.00. 102.50. 103.00. 103.50. 104.00. 104.50. 105.00. 105.50. 106.00. 106.50. 107.00. 107.50. 108.00. 108.50. 109.00. 109.50. 110.00. 110.50. 111.00. 111.50. 112.00. 112.50. 113.00. 113.50. 114.00. 114.50. 115.00. 115.50. 116.00. 116.50. 117.00. 117.50. 118.00. 118.50. 119.00. 119.50. 120.00. 120.50. 121.00. 121.50. 122.00. 122.50. 123.00. 123.50. 124.00. 124.50. 125.00. 125.50. 126.00. 126.50. 127.00. 127.50. 128.00. 128.50. 129.00. 129.50. 130.00. 130.50. 131.00. 131.50. 132.00. 132.50. 133.00. 133.50. 134.00. 134.50. 135.00. 135.50. 136.00. 136.50. 137.00. 137.50. 138.00. 138.50. 139.00. 139.50. 140.00. 140.50. 141.00. 141.50. 142.00. 142.50. 143.00. 143.50. 144.00. 144.50. 145.00. 145.50. 146.00. 146.50. 147.00. 147.50. 148.00. 148.50. 149.00. 149.50. 150.00. 150.50. 151.00. 151.50. 152.00. 152.50. 153.00. 153.50. 154.00. 154.50. 155.00. 155.50. 156.00. 156.50. 157.00. 157.50. 158.00. 158.50. 159.00. 159.50. 160.00. 160.50. 161.00. 161.50. 162.00. 162.50. 163.00. 163.50. 164.00. 164.50. 165.00. 165.50. 166.00. 166.50. 167.00. 167.50. 168.00. 168.50. 169.00. 169.50. 170.00. 170.50. 171.00. 171.50. 172.00. 172.50. 173.00. 173.50. 174.00. 174.50. 175.00. 175.50. 176.00. 176.50. 177.00. 177.50. 178.00. 178.50. 179.00. 179.50. 180.00. 180.50. 181.00. 181.50. 182.00. 182.50. 183.00. 183.50. 184.00. 184.50. 185.00. 185.50. 186.00. 186.50. 187.00. 187.50. 188.00. 188.50. 189.00. 189.50. 190.00. 190.50. 191.00. 191.50. 192.00. 192.50. 193.00. 193.50. 194.00. 194.50. 195.00. 195.50. 196.00. 196.50. 197.00. 197.50. 198.00. 198.50. 199.00. 199.50. 200.00. 200.50. 201.00. 201.50. 202.00. 202.50. 203.00. 203.50. 204.00. 204.50. 205.00. 205.50. 206.00. 206.50. 207.00. 207.50. 208.00. 208.50. 209.00. 209.50. 210.00. 210.50. 211.00. 211.50. 212.00. 212.50. 213.00. 213.50. 214.00. 214.50. 215.00. 215.50. 216.00. 216.50. 217.00. 217.50. 218.00. 218.50. 219.00. 219.50. 220.00. 220.50. 221.00. 221.50. 222.00. 222.50. 223.00. 223.50. 224.00. 224.50. 225.00. 225.50. 226.00. 226.50. 227.00. 227.50. 228.00. 228.50. 229.00. 229.50. 230.00. 230.50. 231.00. 231.50.